

The Newport Daily News.

\$5.00 PER ANNUM.

"Liberty and Union now and Forever, one and inseparable."—Wheaton

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

VOL. XVII.

NEWPORT, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 19, 1863.

NO 246

The Daily News.

For Prospectus, Advertising and Subscription Terms, See last Column of this paper.

Miscellaneous.

PERILS NEITHER BY FLOOD NOR FIELD.

(Continued.)

THE CONDUCTOR.

I knew a school teacher once, who said that the most hazardous profession in the world was that of teaching, because it drove from a man all humanity. He got into such a habit of rolling, that it became impossible for him to understand how to obey any one himself.

The same thing might be said of railroad conductors; for, every day in his life, he takes the exclusive control of a train full of passengers of different dispositions as they are of different countenances. Now, he meets with a testy, quarrelsome old fellow, who is given to fault-finding, and who blows him up at every meeting. Now, with a querulous old maid, who is in continual fear lest the train should run off the track, the conductor must, on the conductor's palm of some bad money maker. Now, with a young man of impetuous nature, who is continually asking the distance to the next station, and the time the train stops there, or else pulling out an old tin of a watch and comparing his time with the conductor's. Then, a stupid, dander-headed man, who is before him, who does not know where he is going, nor how much money he has got. Then, suddenly he gets carried by, and sends the conductor for it, or else angrily insists that the train be immediately backed up for his special accommodation. The next man, maybe, is an Irishman, made gloriously happy and gigglingly independent by the aid of poor whiskey, who will pay his fare, how and when he pleases; who is determined to ride where he wants to, and who will at once jump into a fight, if any one of these rights of his are invaded; or, perhaps, he will not pay his fare at all, deeming that his presence (secretly more valuable than a horse) is sufficient honor to remunerate the company for his ride; or perhaps his "brother" "Toby," or "Patrick," or "Michael," or "Dennis," works upon the track; and "Michael" will just ride away.

All these characters are found in any train, and with them the conductor has to deal every day. How do you know when he speaks, and why to you, but that he has just had a quarrel with one of these gentry, who has sorely tried his patience, and filled his temper? How do you think you would fill his place, were you subjected to such annoyances all the time? Would you be able at all times to maintain a perfectly correct and polite exterior—a Christian gravity of demeanour—and never for an instant forget yourself, or lose your temper, or allow your manner to show to any one the slightest acidity? You know you could not; and yet, for being only thus human, you are laid in your demerits of conductors and all railroad men, and, perhaps honestly, but certainly with great injustice, believe them to have no care for your stunts, no interest in your comfort. Treat railroad men with the same consideration that you extend towards other business companions. Consider always that they are only human—have not saintly nor angelic tempers, any of them, and that every day's experience is one of trial and provocation. By so doing you will be only rendering them simple justice, and you will yourself receive better treatment than if you attempt to make the railroad man your enemy, or the passengers for all your ill-feling.

HEAVY OF AN ENGINEER.

George D.—was running the Night Express on the road. I was then running the freight train, which had over at a station for George to pass. One night—it was dark and dismal—the rain had been pouring down in torrents all night long. I arrived with my train went in upon the switch and waited for George, who passed on the main track without stopping. Owing to the force and the failure of Western connections, George was some thirty minutes behind, and of course came on, intending to run through the station pretty fast—a perfectly safe proceeding, apparently, for the switches could not be turned wrong without changing the lights, and these being "bull's-eye" lanterns elevated so that they could be seen at a great distance on the straight track, which was there, no change could be made without the watchful eye of the engineer seeing it at once. So George came on, at about thirty-five miles an hour, as near as I could judge, and I was watching him all the time. He was within about three times the length of his train of the switch—was blowing his whistle—when I saw, and he saw the switchman run madly out of his "shanty," grab the switch and turn it so that it would lead him directly into the head end of my train. I jumped, instinctively, to start my engine—I heard and felt the whistle-blow, and then I saw the switchman, who had reversed his engine—but my train was too heavy for me to move quickly, and he was too near to do much good by reversing, so I soon felt a heavy concussion, and knew that he had struck head, for at the other end of forty-five cars, it knocked me down, and the four broke my engine loose from the train. He might have jumped from his engine with comparative safety, after he saw the switch changed, for the ground was sandy there and free from obstructions; and he could easily have jumped clear of the track and escaped with slight bruises.

But no; behind him, trusting to him, and resting in comparative security, were hundreds to whom life was as dear as to him; his post was

at the head; to the great law of self-preservation, that most people put first in their code of practice, his stern duty required him to buswear allegiance, and to act on the principle, "Follow first, myself afterwards." So, with a heavy pulse, striving to mitigate the suffering which would follow the collision. His death was instantaneous; he had no time for regret at leaving life and the friends he loved so dearly. When we found him, one hand grasped the throttle, his engine reversed, and with the other hand he still held on to the handle of the sand box lever. The whole middle and lower portion of his body was crushed, but his head and arms were untouched, and his face still wore a resolute, self-sacrificing expression, such we must have lit up the countenance of Arnold Winkelried, when crying, "Take away the spear," he threw himself upon a shield of Austrian spears, and broke the column of his enemies.

THE BREAKDOWN.

On the H. R. R. one night I was going over the road, "extra," that is, I was not running the engine, but riding in the car. I heard a sharp whistle, but thought it was not much consequence, for I knew the engineer's long-voiced intention to never call the brakemen to their posts when the danger could be avoided; he said he would give them a little chance, and call them where they had none. The brakemen all spring to their posts; the one in the car where I was, saw putting on his lamp; the next instant, with a shock that shook every thing loose and piled the seats, passengers, stove and pieces of the roof all into a mass in the forward end of the car, the engine struck a rock, the cars were all piled together, and I was pitched into the alley up close to the end which was all stove in. I felt blood trickling on my hands, but thought it was from a wound I had received on my head. I soon found that it was from Charles McLoughlin, the brakemen with whom I had just been talking, and whom I saw go to his post at the first signal of danger. The whole lower part of his body was crushed, but he was not killed. We got him out as soon as possible and laid him beside the track on a deer, then went to get the rest of the dead and wounded. We found one of the brakemen dead, his head crushed flat; the other one, Joe Barnard, was hurt just as Charles was, and as they were inseparable companions, we laid them together. I took their heads in my lap; we did not try to move them, as the physician said they could not live—and there for four long hours I sat and talked with those men, whose lives were surely, but slowly sliding away. In life they were as brothers, and death did not separate them, for they departed within fifteen minutes of each other. But notice this fact—the brakemen who was found dead, still held in his hand the shattered brake wheel; and Joe Barnard was crushed with both hands still grasping his. Yet these men were "foolish brakemen!"

NOTICE.

SHOP-WORN SHOES.

MY ANNUAL SALE of shop-worn shoes will commence Monday, February 23, 1863, at 121 THOMAS STREET.

FOR SALE.

A BOUT FOUR ACRES of LAND, with five buildings, eligible for building or other purposes, and the railroad; also an acre of land. Apply to HENRY E. THOMAS.

COAL.

COAL—The genuine "Superior" Coal, which is a coal of great value for domestic use, for sale by PERHAM & PITMAN, Commercial Wharf.

NEW BOOKS.

Partisan, by Charles F. Johnson, M. H. Johnson, Jr., 121 Thomas St.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby notified that any wife or child of the late John H. Thomas, who is indebted to me, will be held responsible for the same, unless they pay the same by the 1st of March, 1863. HENRY E. THOMAS.

SMOKED REEF AND HAMS OF EXTRA QUALITY.

FOR SALE.

W. C. COZZENS & CO., will commence their February Sale on Monday, Feb. 23, 1863, at 121 THOMAS STREET.

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A FARM TO LET IN MIDDLETOWN, possession on the 24th of March next. Apply to ALFRED SMITH.

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Business Cards:

JANGLEY & NORMAN,

DRAPERS AND TAILORS,

No. 101 THOMAS STREET, NEWPORT.

Constantly on hand, a complete assortment of Cloths and Furnishing Goods.

Jan 14

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,

STOVE DEALERS, AND TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON AND COPPER-WORKERS.

No. 122 THOMAS STREET,

(Opposite Fish & Eggs, Newport, R. I.)

Jan 14

WILLIAM B. SWAN,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

No. 168 THOMAS STREET,

Offers for sale, a fresh supply of seasonable goods, such as: French and English Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Dressing, English and American Custom-made and Ready-made Suits and Vestings. A good supply of furnishing goods, such as: Blankets, Bedsteads, and Carpets. Goods, French Cloth, and Vestings.

Jan 14

UPHOLSTERING AND MATTRESS MAKING,

BY

GEORGE NASON.

Repairing and all kinds of Upholstering done with neatness; also, Canvas put up in the best manner and of the latest styles.

All kinds of Mattresses and Lounges for sale at the lowest prices.

MATTRESSES MADE OVER and the HAIR WELL-TURNED.

All orders left at my shop will be attended to with promptness.

Room, 86 Spring Street.

Feb 28

THE "REDWOOD" HOUSE.

C. J. ELIVEN,

Proprietor of the "Atlantic House."

Jan 14

THE STEAMER EMPIRE STATE,

CAPT. BROWN, will leave Fall River every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, on the arrival of the steamer from Boston for New York, via Newport, leaving Newport at 8 o'clock, a. m., and arriving in New York at about 6 o'clock, p. m. Returning will leave New York at 6 o'clock, p. m.

Jan 14

DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.

Can be accommodated with large, airy, comfortable apartments, and meals served upon the European Plan.

May 23

J. S. CLARKE,

DENTIST.

Having had experience in practice on natural and artificial teeth, he offers professional services to all wishing them at low rates, and as recommended, and reference given if required.

Will be absent from home from the first Monday to the following Saturday of each month.

Office, 101 Thomas St., Newport, R. I.

Jan 14

WM. D. LAKE,

PUBLIC NOTARY.

Will practice before the Court of Judice.

Office of the Daily News,

No. 123 Thomas Street.

Jan 14

T. M. SEABURY,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

No. 140 THOMAS STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

Jan 14

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

DEALER IN THE PUREST RED AND WHITE ASH COALS.

By the ton or cargo, and also, steam-boiler and kitchen stoves, and all kinds of wood for kindling or other purposes.

Wharf opposite foot of Dennison Street.

Jan 14

JOSEPH M. LYON,

PLUMBER, BRASS AND COPPER WORKER.

Manufacturer of Pumps, Kettles, Steam Pipes, &c. Repairing and general Jobbing promptly attended to.

No. 226 THOMAS STREET,

Jan 14

WILLIAM CORNELL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.

And dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes, Paper Hangings, Agricultural Implements, &c.

No. 17 & 19 Broad Street, and 1 Spring St.

Jan 14

JAMES H. HAMMETT,

DEALER IN FANC

The Daily News is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published at the office of the Proprietor, No. 10, South Main Street, Newport, R.I. The price is five cents per copy, and in advance for the year, \$1.50. The paper is published by J. B. Fiske, Proprietor.

FRENCH MEDIATION.

There is nothing more astonishing than another in the action of our European friends, in regard to our affairs. It is the most remarkable ignorance which they display both of our institutions and our ability. Not a word do they write, nor act do they perform that does not betray the most profound misapprehension of our present crisis, as well as of the peculiarities of our institutions. This alleged ignorance is by no means modified by the last communication of Mr. Drouin de Lhuys to our government, with the ostensible purpose of procuring a conference between the Federal government and the insurgents against it, at the South. Had he or his master been well acquainted in regard to the inception and history of the rebellion—tracing it back to those latent antagonistic forces that existed in the very machinery of our organization as a government, but which have never obtained their maximum power of exertion until within the few last years, they would have known how futile their proposition really is. They would have known that, before we had overthrown the last barrier of public safety and exposed the limits of the terrible abyss of disunion, such a conference had been tried in vain. There was a conference to discuss the alleged wrongs inflicted upon the South and to consider what concessions were demanded to appease their excited passions. But it was in vain, because when called upon to produce a catalogue of their grievances, the South could make out none. They could Murry and Hunter in the Hall of Congress and how-beat and claime members who were in any way offensive to them, by pointing upon the alleged culprit, in squall, and one of the clivare could heat with a game, whilst his coadjutors planned the victim to his seat—but when it came to really "asking out a case"—when they were brought to the law and the testimony, they had no record. Indeed, if there was a record, it was against them and not in their favor. An examination only resulted in most conclusively proving that the legislation of the country from the foundation of the government had been with particular reference to the prosperity of the South, and the interest of their peculiar institution, with the exception of a protective tariff for Northern manufacturers and which the South could well afford to allow, in view of the numerous advantages granted them in every way, by the choice of the Executive and members of the Cabinet and Congress, and the engrossment, indeed, for several years of the time, of the larger share of the entire patronage of the government. There is no denying that for a long period, we have occupied the North, but a secondary political position in the government of the Country—largely yielding up for the sake of gain our highest privileges as freemen, and becoming the earliest and warmest producers for the South. We have simply sat down contented to let them occupy the throne provided they paid us well for remaining on the footstool. Hence they had no grievance to state. They are no better off now, so far as the catalogue is concerned. Whenever they have made or pretended to make any statement of their alleged wrongs, they have been contradictory. Some portions of the South alleging one thing, other portions another. The enemies of the government and sympathizers with the South, North, affirm it to be slavery, that is the cause of all this trouble—the view has been endorsed by some of the South. But one in high office in the rebel Confederacy, has pronounced an orthodoxy, that it is not. The press have followed in the wake of their illustrious predecessors and expounded and declared in plain language that it is because we of the North have had the audacity to presume, for a moment that we occupied a social or political position of equality with them, or would sit by associated with them in the government or any other way that indicated an equality. They claim to be of another flesh and blood, and declare that they resolved upon secession when it became evident that the political balance was turning against them, and that they must "kick the Union" while yankers took the form of government and named the ship of state. Now to come together, under such circumstances, Mr. Drouin de Lhuys should have known, would he fulfill. If a conference failed at the inception of the rebellion, certainly would now, when each party would be expatriated by the remembrance of mutual injuries more terrible than was ever dreamed of before by either party. The South, if it came at all, would come to such a conference, to that of Southern Independence, a subject which could not be entertained by a moment by our government, consistent with its dignity. And no one should have known this better than Napoleon III. and his undersecretary.

Secretary Seward has done himself immortal honor and the country more than "some service," in the able manner in which he has

met the sophistries of the French Minister. It is decidedly the ablest State paper of the kind, since the celebrated reply of Daniel Webster to the Austrian Minister, and is quite equal to it. It is covertly pungent and dignifiedly sarcastic. The quiet way in which Congress is pointed out as the proper place for a mutual hearing of the points in dispute, where vacant seats await the occupancy of the representatives of the men of the South of all classes, is admirable and significant.

A vigorous prosecution of the war, until the few newspapers who now sympathize over the South, shall be brought low, will be the surest way of bringing about the kind of conference between the two divisions of our land, that will be most apt to result in a permanent settlement or a permanent peace. Until that time, let the potentates of Europe and their emissaries practice the doctrine of "tant mieux vaut le diable par la main gauche que par la droite."

Local News Items.

Supreme Court.

Wednesday.

We did not close our full report of yesterday. In continuance we add:

Thomas H. Lawson, arraigned for a violation of Small Pox Ordinance, was re-arrested in the sum of \$500.00 with sureties for his appearance for trial.

The case of State vs. Joseph E. Macomber of Portsmouth, for fraudulent voting, came up on a motion for a new trial—he having been indicted, and tried before the Court of Common Pleas for that offense, and convicted by a jury. Judge Ames declared in the course of the hearing of the motion, that, under the circumstances of the case, he had presided at the trial, he should have instructed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant, and that the full Court were unanimously agreed that the verdict of the jury and also the indictment were entirely unsupported by the evidence in the case. The Court also held that a person might not have a legal right to vote, in fact, while at the same time, there might be circumstances surrounding the case, such as to render a man by law to think that he did really have a right to vote. The weight of the evidence in this case, could not support a case of fraudulent voting in the opinion of the Court, and a new trial was ordered to be entered. The motion was argued by Francis B. Peckham Jr., Esq., the respondent's counsel.

The indictment against "Thouless" Fletcher Cornish for an indecent assault upon Mrs. Sarah Ann Heath, was tried.

Mrs. Heath was first examined, and testified that Cornish came to her house, under pretence of having washing and mending done, and whilst there made improper overtures to her, accompanied by improper liberties. She got rid of him, at last, by making an appointment with him to meet her again, and in the mean time arrangements were made to have the City Marshal, present and arrest him. He came at the time and the Marshal who was in another room with Mr. Heath, overheard him making the like overture, and arrested him on the spot. Mr. Charles C. Heath, husband of the complainant, was called, and testified to the facts of the arrest. Marshal Tilley who made the arrest was also called. This was all the evidence for the prosecution.

John H. Clegg, David S. Hollister, Benjamin H. Ashton, and Marshal Tilley were placed on the stand to inspect the credibility of Mr. Heath. Mr. Daniel T. Seaborn, foreman of the Grand Jury, was also called, for the same purpose.

William A. White Esq., then made an argument to the jury, in defence of the accused. After the close of the defence, Attorney General Burgess, argued the case in behalf of the prosecution.

The Attorney General's argument was of a rather scathing character, and showed up in a brilliant light, the pretensions of the accused to be an English barrister and a man of position and education by reason of which he claimed immunity from prosecution under the plea of a conspiracy, especially as there was no evidence of the accused being over-bush with "pretexts" or any other legal tender.

Judge Ames charged the jury, and instructed the jury that in a case such as the first interview which took place at a Wednesday, an infamous proposition was made to her, and that when she made an appointment to meet him, again on Friday, she had no right to complain of any liberties taken on that day, and that the jury should consider themselves to the consideration of the transactions of Wednesday, the day of the first interview—and that if on that occasion, her conduct was such as to be in the opinion of the jury, did not invite but rather repelled any improper advances, then the jury should find a verdict against the prisoner. If they were satisfied, however, that her conduct was not that of a virtuous woman, but rather such as to invite the advances made, then, they could not find him guilty.

The jury retired with the case, at half-past five o'clock.

The case of State vs. Henry Bell, et al., was continued for trial at the Clerk's Office in the city of Providence, all parties agreeing. This is the case of the town of Portsmouth against the defendants for an alleged trespass in felling a certain lot of land by the town to have been a common or public place, under such circumstances, Mr. Drouin de Lhuys should have known, would he fulfill. If a conference failed at the inception of the rebellion, certainly would now, when each party would be expatriated by the remembrance of mutual injuries more terrible than was ever dreamed of before by either party. The South, if it came at all, would come to such a conference, to that of Southern Independence, a subject which could not be entertained by a moment by our government, consistent with its dignity. And no one should have known this better than Napoleon III. and his undersecretary.

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CAMPBELL'S
POSTERS
CIRCULARS
BANK CHECKS
DRAFFS
PROGRAMMES
at all descriptions and sizes.

HOTEL PRINTING.
Of all kinds.
TOGETHER WITH PRINTING IN
COLORED INKS AND BRONZE.
Neatly, Cheaply and promptly executed.

As this office is thoroughly stocked with
all descriptions, and FAST POWER
PRESS, the proprietor feels satisfied that his
work will continue to give the same fine
impression, than it has during past years.

GEORGE T. HAMMOND.
Proprietor.

For Sale and to Rent.

TWO FURNISHED HOUSES to rent on the 1st of
May next. One on Bay Street, and one on
John Street, both with gas and water, and
all modern conveniences. Apply to
ALFRED SMITH.

FOR RENT—A small furnished cottage on Bay St.
belonging to Mrs. G. Smith, for the summer and
autumn. Apply to
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FOR SALE—The villa on Bellevue Avenue, known
as the "Bellevue Villa," including the furniture,
and all the fixtures, for sale. The villa is on
the corner of Bellevue Avenue and Bay Street,
and is a beautiful residence. Apply to
ALFRED SMITH.

FOR RENT—A desirable house on West Street,
with gas and water, and all modern conveniences.
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FOR SALE—The "Bellevue Villa," on Bellevue
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Medicines.

"DYSPEPSIA REMEDY"
DR. DABIES' REMEDY
Aromatic Invigorating Spirit.

As a medicine, it is quick and reliable, curing all
cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and other
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It is a powerful tonic, and will restore the
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TARRANT'S

Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.

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Salina Aperient.

With the best of its kind, it is a powerful
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WINCHESTER'S

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF
Consumption, Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis,
Nervous Prostration, General Debility,
Dyspepsia, Scrophulous, Marasmus, Loss
of Appetite, Neuritis, Female
Complaints, and all Disorders
of the Nervous and Blood
Systems.

THE SPECIFIC PILL.
A Powerful Purgative.

Winchester's Genuine Preparation.
It is the only reliable form of the Hypophosphites,
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Miscellaneous.

CLARVOYANT PHYSICIAN.
MRS. L. HAYDEN.
Late of Boston.

Has visited the Cottage on Spring Street where the
will attend to Diseases of all kinds, and will
cure all cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and
other complaints of the stomach and bowels.

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Pigs.
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OLD BOOKS.

For sale and to rent.

J. M. HALL.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WATCH REPAIRING.

JEWELRY, PANS, PARASOLS, and UMBRELLAS.

DYSPEPSIA & PILES.

ANURE CURE FOR THESE DISTRESSING COM-
PLAINTS IS NOW MADE KNOWN IN A

"Treatise on Foreign and Native
Herbal Preparations."

Published by DR. O. PHILLIPS BROWN.

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Groceries.

STANDARD GROCERIES.
The Sub-Office has just received a large assortment
of Groceries, Fruits, &c., which will be sold at low
prices than they can be brought in the city.

FRUIT.
A large assortment suitable for
Cakes and Pastry.

SUGAR.
Of all the different grades.

COFFEE.
Of all the different grades.

TEAS.
Of all the different grades.

MOLASSES.
Of all the different grades.

SUNDRIES.
Of all the different grades.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Of all the different grades.

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Furniture.

FURNITURE.
The Sub-Office has just received a large assortment
of Furniture, and will be sold at low prices
than they can be brought in the city.

Parlor and Bed-Room Sets.
Of all the different grades.

HALL FURNITURE.
Of all the different grades.

DESIGNS FURNISHED IF DESIRED.
Of all the different grades.

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Insurance.

STOCK INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Authorized Agent for the following:
Atlantic, Merchants, and Gaynes.

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